

# IRELAND IN THE WAR.

What the Emerald Isle Is Doing to Aid England in the Great European Struggle. Irish Enlistments and Why Many Discourage Them—"Home Rule" Plays an Important Part—Relief Work for the Wounded Soldiers. Expressions of Opinion From Prominent Irishmen.

MANY St. Patrick's days have found the Emerald Isle divided against itself in support and denunciation of home rule. This year, when much that is dissimilar to anything of the past is transpiring, the 17th of March comes at a critical period of history. This is probably more keenly realized by the Irish soldiers fighting in the trenches of the European battlefields or by the Irish sailors whose lives are menaced by the mines in their own Irish sea than by any of their compatriots.

However, the fearful specter of war has accomplished more than the efforts of parliamentary peace-makers. March 17, 1915, finds the two great political factions of home rule and Orangemen under a truce which is to last for a year, or until the present conflict of nations has ceased its raging. The recent cartoon of John E. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson shaking hands in friendly attitude represents the suspension of aggressive activities on the parts of the opposing organizations, known as Irish nationalists and Irish unionists.

This present peaceful adjustment between the Irish organizations does not, however, mean that all of the followers of either party are entirely satisfied with the truce. Many home ruleists are extremely bitter against the present situation of affairs, and have expressed distrust in their party leaders and parliamentary representatives. Others, especially outspoken in their praise of the manner in which the present union of forces has been effected to aid the empire.

Some Irish nationalists still argue that the struggle for the achievement of home rule is more important than their responsibility in the war. John Redmond, as leader of this party, and his supporters in parliament, contend that Ireland should give its aid to the cause of the allies. The home ruleists, which will not be operative for a year or more, have been placed on the statute books, but amended by a provision which allows certain Irish counties to continue for a time under their present English government.

Both parties are appeased, but neither satisfied. Nevertheless, the significant fact of the present St. Patrick's day in Ireland is that recruiting is being stimulated by leaders of both parties.

In a recent meeting at a large and representative meeting at Limrick, Mr. Redmond said that he was urging young Irishmen to enlist in the English army because he believed it to be in accordance with the policy of Grattan, O'Connell, and Parnell, who promised Irish friendship to England when home rule was granted. Mr. Redmond declared further that the war in Ireland was a civil war.

Another reason given for his position in support of the allies was that if it was shown that the "Catholic" contributed more volunteers to the British army than the nationalists, the amendment to the home rule bill may favor the Unionists.

In some places where there was an uncertainty as to the extent to which the maker of this speech was supported, by his followers meetings were held. In some cases resolutions of confidence in Mr. Redmond were passed, but at other meetings individual objections were noted. Irish parliamentary leaders who have worked in



A PEASANT HOME IN IRELAND, FAR REMOVED FROM WAR AND RUMORS OF WAR.

The interest of home rule asserts that Ireland must stand by England to keep the promises which have been repeatedly made to the effect that when home rule was given the Irish would stand shoulder to shoulder and rise or fall with England.

An English paper, in commenting upon the numerical strength of the armed forces given to the empire by Ulster, spoke of this action as being particularly generous from a party that would probably need all available forces after the war to carry out its opposition to home rule. Exact figures as to Irish enlistment cannot easily be secured, but from the controversies between unionists and nationalists it seems that both parties are anxious to receive credit for every recruit.

Many of the people in the little green Ireland are desirous of doing all in their power to aid the cause of the allies. Others take the stand that the war is not theirs and that Irishmen should stand only for Ireland. In speaking at Tuam recently Mr. Redmond made the assertion that since the war broke out Ireland had given to date 85,000 men exclusive of some 40,000 who had enlisted from Great Britain and the colonies.

Later the Daily Independent explained that these figures included 49,000 regulars and reservists, and that of the 40,000 new recruits 25,000 were from Ulster and about one-half of the remainder from Dublin, where lack of employment and special inducements encouraged recruiting. Since that time the number of Irish soldiers have probably been increased over 10,000, as air raids and sea raids have called many to the front.

The heroism of the Connaught Rangers, the Munster and Dublin Fusiliers and the valor of other Irish regiments have been held up before the country as an incentive for emulation. The Dublin recruiting officers reported that 125 men offered themselves for enlistment during the week ending January 6, but for the month of January 600 presented themselves for enlistment. The London Morning Post of February 2, 1915, stated that during January Belfast contributed 1,450 men for the Ulster division of the new army. It also noted that recruiting in country districts was satisfactory and that fresh effort was being made to add to the number of recruits from particular regiments in the island.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nixon of Ayre Hill, Rosetta, said to have six sons in the Leicestershire regiment. Mr. V. L. Gurnan of Drumcondra has received the following letter:

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the king has been most interested in the army. I am commanded to express to you the king's desire that you should be a soldier. The king's majesty much appreciates the spirit of patriotism which prompts you to your service and I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

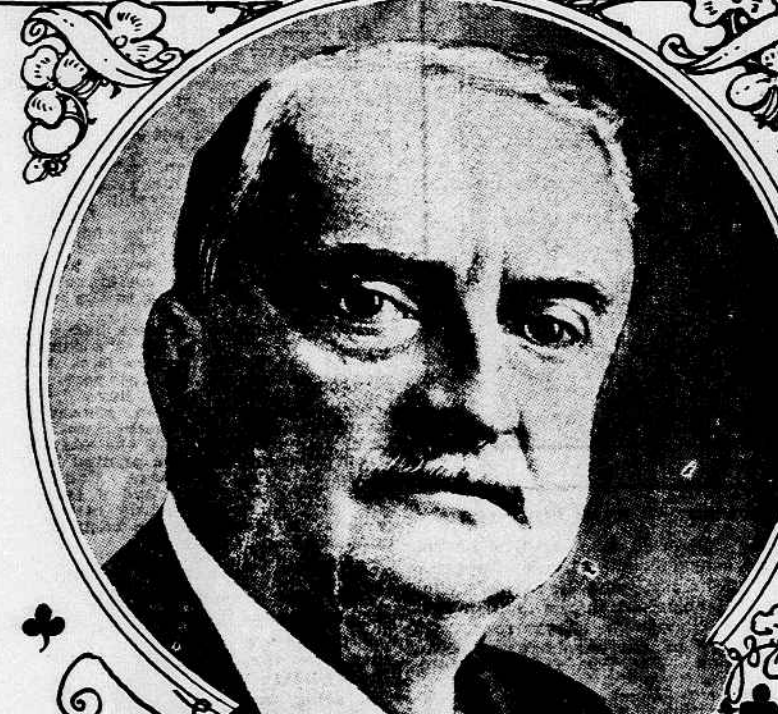
KEEPER OF THE PRIVY PURSE  
The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland

square apertures for the cannon. Many a time, with some of my companions, I have crawled through a port-hole, with an eye cocked over my shoulder on watch for a prowling sentry, and yet I shudder to think of the tragedy that might have been, for that stockade was no idle recreation. While I was quite a youngster we were ordered to Fort Rice, and the very day before our arrival an officer was set upon by a prowling band of hostile Indians between the sentry's store and the stockade gate, killed and scalped before help could reach him.

"The weather was so severe in winter that there was danger of the horses freezing, and as soon as spring came the troops were ordered to march, to pacify the Indians and prevent disorder. Raids and skirmishes were not infrequent, and the men were kept busy many anxious days while their husbands and fathers were in the field."

Gen. Merrill was graduated from West Point in 1855 and served in the Union army throughout the civil war. He came those years of service on the border land, and just as he achieved sufficient rank to rate being sent east, his daughter, Miss Mary Merrill, was married to Gen. Scott, then a young lieutenant with his years of frontier service before him.

The wedding took place at old Fort Yates, since abandoned, and the young people first set up housekeeping at Fort Totten, near the Canadian border, now turned over to the Interior Department. This post, considered centrally located, for in those days the Dakotas were a vast, sparsely settled and such posts as Fort Lincoln, Fort Meade, Fort Yates and Fort Rice were far from civilization.



John Redmond

Dublin has officially decided to keep a permanent record of the names of all students, licentiates and fellows of the university, to the fact that the commander of the fleet, Admiral Sir David Beatty, was a native of her soil, having been born in Boreale, County Wexford.

The Ulster Women's Unionist Council has presented at least one motor ambulance to the Ulster division of Lord Kitchener's army and has endowed three in the Divisional Military Hospital. When several contingencies of Royal Irish Constabulary, composed of constables from the counties of Derry, Roscommon, Mayo and Kerry, left for the front they were presented with suitable gifts of pipes and warm clothing and given a hearty send-off.

Perhaps the first echoes of the music of the present war, which reached America by the way of the straits of Gibraltar, was popularized by the men themselves as they sang it on their long marches. It is doubtful if one in a thousand of the

and his wife were next stationed, was July 24, 1855, at New York, and I was recalled by the famous Deadwood coach. "That route," said Mrs. Scott, "was burned into my memory by a terrible experience, a trip of five days and five agonizing nights with a desperately sick baby in my arms. I was returning by coach to join my husband, with Hunter Scott of the 5th Cavalry. The 'rumbos' roads, as they were called, made of heavy clay, were baked hard as iron in summer and in winter frozen to granite; but between seasons they were a tiny flow and every few miles of the spring thaw."

"The heavy wheels of the coach ground into the mud of the road the way prairie grass that grew by the wayside, forming a pasty mire that prevented the wheels from passing. Progress was maddeningly slow and every few miles the driver was forced to stop and chop the mud from the wheels with an ax."

"Between the stations where the horses were changed—they were ordinarily hauled outside the house, stretched hour after hour of hunger, discomfort and misery. And all the while the baby grew sicker. He had been taken with convulsions the day after leaving Pierre, and I was absolutely helpless. Next a doctor was to be had and, of course, there wasn't a woman within miles to help. Then we had to wait for a doctor, and I was just nineteen. Some one had told me that to lance a baby's gums would prevent convulsions. I borrowed a knife, all reeking with tobacco, to see what that would do."

"Then we had taken five days and nights to cover one-half of a journey usually accomplished in thirty-six hours—I was met by a horse-drawn stage, a light wagon, from Fort Meade, and the rest of the journey was made in short order, the baby growing moribundly better. But that is the sort of experience one doesn't forget, and it

Gen. Scott is, moreover, a recognized authority on Indian affairs. At one

ment of 3 shillings weekly to his relative must allot 1 penny a day of his wages; to secure 5 shillings, 2 pence a day, and to secure 20 shillings, 9 pence a day. The allowance for soldiers' wives and children during separation caused by the war is more generous. If the soldier's pay is 3 shillings 6 pence weekly, his wife will receive 12 shillings 6 pence a week and 2 shillings 6 pence extra for each child to the number of three and 9 shillings weekly for each additional child. A family consisting of a wife and four children therefore receives 22 shillings each week.

Pensions for widows of men who are killed in action vary from 7 shillings 6 pence to 18 shillings a week, according to the rank of the soldier, and 5 shillings is given for the first child and 2 shillings 6 pence for each of the next three children, and 3 shillings each for any others.

Lately several hundred Belgian refugees have been housed in Ireland because it was decided that their maintenance allowance would go further there than in England. Many of Ireland's people have put themselves on record as being sympathizers with Belgium because of the large sums which have been raised for the relief of that nation and transmitted through ecclesiastical channels.

Since September frequent offers have been made by persons who wished to contribute their homes for use as hospitals where soldiers injured were cared for from the front might be cared for. Such arrangements were regarded as impracticable. Suggestion was also made that a temporary wooden building be constructed in Phoenix Park for this purpose, though the plan was not adopted.

After much argument for and against the project, Dublin Castle has finally been effectively converted into a hospital accommodating about 300 beds.

This work has been accomplished by the Dublin branch of the British Red Cross, and through the energies of Lord Lieutenant and Lady Aberdeen. This ancient castle, which was begun early in the thirteenth century, improved in the sixteenth century and still further added to by the Royal Chapel in the early nineteenth century, has been the scene of gorgeous social affairs where the principals were kings and queens and dukes and earls.

St. Patrick's Hall, which is by far the finest of all the rooms, has been used for years for the investiture of the Knights of St. Patrick, and is hung with the banners of the twenty-four knights of that order. At present this part of the castle is used as a recreation room for the soldiers.

Adjoining the hall is an X-ray room. Near it is the supper room transformed into an operating theater. The billiard hall, which opens into it, is used for anaesthetic purposes, and the new supper room erected on the visit of King George now contains thirty-eight beds.

All state apartments, including the king's bedroom and the lord lieutenant's quarters, are set apart for the wounded, and even the throne room is now a ward for thirteen beds, while the picture gallery accommodates twenty-seven. The upper floors of this ancient stronghold are provided with fifty beds for the nurses and servants. Though far away from home the Irish soldiers will as ever wear their shamrock on this St. Patrick's day.

Through the Freeman Journal fund and co-operation of the military and postal authorities there is a plan to send newspapers and a sprig of shamrock to every son of Erin serving in the war.

In speaking of the Irish relations to England and the war, Representative James M. Graham of Illinois emphasized the point that patriotism is a knowledge of conditions as they exist at present and not from their history. "The last fifty years," he declares, "has wrought a decided change in the Irish mind, but it is most apparent in Ireland, where the influence of education so long denied is awakening among this generation in ages of eight to twenty. Indeed, there is a little illiteracy found among the aged; and with the God-given right of education restored, Ireland is a new land, a new people, a new understanding of herself and her need of the world."

Ensign's pay always found the climate perfectly satisfactory. "You know," she explained, "an officer serving in the constabulary is a man of some education, who has traveled a bit, and he and Gen. Scott became fast friends."

Since the Philippines Gen. Scott has served at various and sundry stations from West Point to Texas. When Mrs. Scott came north from Paso a little more than a year ago she expected the general to follow immediately, but nearly a year went by before he was relieved.

"But I suppose you are used to that sort of thing by now?" "No," Mrs. Scott replied, "we never get used to such things; we simply accept them."

"What doctrine of acceptance, and smiling acceptance, seems to sum up the duty of the successful army woman?" "Special Medal of Honor, to Houston

the fighting and later to serve four years in Cuba as chief of staff to Gen. Wood, the military governor.

Commenting upon the Gaelic League, Mr. Sullivan says: "The most potent force in Irish affairs is the Gaelic League, which for twenty-one years has been teaching the Irish people that they have a national soul, that they have a literature, an art, a history, and an individuality all their own. They have inspired an enthusiasm for the Irish language and a love for all things Irish; and have convinced a vast number of Irish people that their individuality is not a handicap, but a strength. They point out that to do things after the English fashion is mere imitation, and that the Irish must do things in their own way. Letters, art, commerce and patriotism have felt the quickening influence of this movement, and its many ramifications, which pervades every part of Ireland."

The Gaelic League is the national volunteer movement, with 250,000 of the virile young manhood of the island, and is both a school and a source of inspiration to the Irish people. It is in opposition to the 'Ulster Volunteers,' and Sir Roger Casement, himself an Ulster Protestant, has declared that a spirit of friendship and co-operation exists between the Ulster Volunteers and the Gaelic League, and that in some instances they use the same drilling grounds, and that the Ulster Volunteers are not nationalistic, but are simply volunteers, who had none to drill with."

"Sir Roger's statement gave this advantage to the Irishmen and boys studying in Ireland. They are clear before God and man. We are a people who have no quarrel with the German people. Germany has never wronged Ireland, and we owe her more than one debt of gratitude."

Scott, for Courage and Heroic Conduct," is the inscription on a lovely picture of a pretty little girl, bearing in her arms a great golden wheel, which hangs in a sunny corner of Mrs. Scott's drawing room, and the story of the picture is a pretty one.

Elizabeth Shippen Green, the illustrator, now Mrs. Huger Elliott, who is a cousin of Mrs. Scott, was visiting her on one occasion when little Miss Elliott, then a frail youngster, was undergoing a painful and heroic treatment. The little girl, who is so manfully and with such smiling face, said Mrs. Elliott remarked, "The child deserves a medal," and on her return home sent the charming little portrait.

Several other works by the same artist have honored places on the walls. Among them a tiny vignette of little Houston, a toddler then, gazing up at the stars. Mrs. Scott says that when the picture arrived some years ago Houston looked it over and remarked, "It's not true; I never saw the stars," which chance to be a fact, as she has been always tucked in bed and been

Gen. and Mrs. Scott have five children—the baby, Houston, now a sturdy lad—Miss Blanchard Scott, a debutante of a few seasons ago; two sons, Lieut. Scott, a mining engineer, whose interests lie in Parry, Mexico, and Mrs. Scott, who has her mother born, the only Christian name in the family, the others all bearing family names. Mrs. Scott has two little girls, and Lieut. Hunter Scott, the baby of Mrs. Scott's terrible trip in the Deadwood coach, who is now stationed at Fort Riley, at the Mounted Service School, has a son of his own.

Water Rations.

Now, But that's nothing. The English in their time have been on water rations."

The speaker was Simon Ford, the New York raconteur. He continued: "Yes, the English were on water rations during the siege of Rube-ruba for the ferocious Niam-nyamas; and, according to War Correspondent Frederick Villiers, this notice was put up in the case do not use soap when you wash, as the water is required for the tea."

## MRS. HUGH L. SCOTT, WIFE OF NEW CHIEF OF STAFF, TELLS OF FRONTIER DAYS

She Is a Typical Army Woman, Having Been Born and Reared Under the Garrison Flag—The Daughter of a Famous Old Indian Fighter, Gen. Lewis Merrill, She Spent Her Childhood in Sundry Border Stations Where the Indians Were a Real Menace and the Stockade a Vital Necessity—Has Lived in Army Posts From Dakota to Cuba and From West Point to the Philippines—Experiences in the Early Frontier Days.

NO woman without a sense of humor should marry in the army," says Mrs. Scott, wife of Gen. Hugh L. Scott, the newly appointed chief of staff. If it was shown that the "Catholic" contributed more volunteers to the British army than the nationalists, the amendment to the home rule bill may favor the Unionists.

Certainly no woman in the United States is better fitted to speak, and with authority, on the subject than Mrs. Scott. An army woman by birth as well as by adoption, she has followed the fortunes of the service from the early days of border warfare against the Indians to the present time. She has lived in army posts from Dakota to Cuba, and has sampled all sorts and conditions of quarters, from the old stone huts of Fort Sill to the charming home of the chief of staff at Fort Myer.

The daughter of a famous old Indian fighter, Gen. Lewis Merrill, Mrs. Scott was born in an army post and spent her childhood in sundry border stations where the Indians were a real menace and the stockade a vital necessity. "That was a time when the world beyond, which was forbidden territory, seemed ever desirable to our fancy. All about, cut in the logs, were tiny holes for musket fire, with every few yards great

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MRS. HUGH L. SCOTT.  
(Photo by Cline-Smith.)

time he was ordered to Washington with the idea that he was to devote most of his time to writing a book on the subject. But just then the Spanish war broke out and, before all else a soldier, he was off to see something of

the fighting and later to serve four years in Cuba as chief of staff to Gen. Wood, the military governor.

Since then Gen. Scott has devoted most of his spare time to his notes and to combating the Smithsonian insti-